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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for hat purpose.

The World's New Warships. The war vessels now building are computed by Engineering in tons:

	Battle-		Torpedo	
	ships.	Cruisers.	Versels.	Total
England 2	51,700	267,080	12,900	681,480
France		166.288	8,969	265,581
Germany		41.851	6,655	148,285
Italy		38,901	8,185	120,540
Japan		63,280	7,138	130,113
Russis1		92,697	16,566	222,976
United States		4,985	10,646	*****
Monitors				128,236

Of this aggregate the amount begun in

	Battle-	Cruisers.	Torpedo Vessela,	Tetal
England	114,000	127,700	4,200	247,900
France		118,948	4,800	144,199
termany		2,800	4,200	61,824
Italy			1,800	33,800
Japan	********	9711000	*****	e constant
Russia	57,426	6,875	1.700	65,501
United States	36,970	*****	4,191	4 (4.4)
Monitors	12.940	301000000	##E-01-1-1-1	54.101

Japan's programme intends nothing further, but it is believed that a cruiser and several torpedo vessels which do not appear are under way. The tonnage credited to the United States does not include the cruisers for which bids were received in for greater unity in religious life." The November last; but these represent but a petty addition to our fleet.

These are very instructive figures. They show that, even including the monitors, harbor forts only, the preparations made by the United States for increasing its power at sea must be put at the foot of what has been undertaken by civilized nations. Even Italy, the weakest of all, is adding more to its Navy than we are.

It may be set down as morally certain that in the not far distant future, no country will be more in need of a Navy to keep for its industry and commerce their rightful places in the world than the United States. We need more ships.

What Could an Anti-British Coalition Do?

Notwithstanding the outery in Germany against the seizure of the Bundesrath and the Herzog and the searching of another German vessel at Aden, we find it hard to believe that Kaiser WILHELM II. will depart from the position of neutrality which he has deliberately adopted. Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that he were driven by popular clamor into an alliance with France and Russia, what could such a combination accomplish against Great Britain?

On paper, the three great Continental powers possess a larger number of battleships than does Great Britain, but they are not ready for action, as most of England's are, and M. Lockroy, the ex-Minister of Marine, has lately admitted that the French vessels at all events could not be made ready in time for effective cooperation. We may, probably, take for granted, therefore, vincible, so far as naval operations on a large scale are concerned. It seems equally certain that England's carrying trade would be seriously obstructed by hostile commerce destroyers, and that, for her food supplies, she would have to rely mainly upon neutral vessels, and, especially, on those flying the United States flag. The anti-British coalition would, of course, desire to treat food as contraband of war. and would contend that England has herself furnished the precedent for such treatment by seizing American flour in a neutral Dutch vessel bound for a neutral Portuguese port. It would be argued that, a fortiori, flour should be seizable in transit

under a neutral flag to an enemy's port. The United States, however, would not be bound by an unfortunate British precedent, provided our Government should have protested against the principle that food is contraband of war, as also against the theory that adequate compensation for seizure may be deferred until after a war is over. If we now take, promptly and firmly, a sound position in relation to these questions we should be qualified to demand that our neutral rights should be respected by an anti-British coalition, and respected they undoubtedly would be, lest we should be driven to uphold them by cooperation with England. Under such circumstances, the practical effect of a prolonged contest between England and a Continental alliance would be, so far as ocean commerce is concerned, to reverse the consequences of our Civil War, and place the greater part of England's carrying trade under the Stars and

Stripes. On the other hand, it is probable that Germany would lose not only the whole of her ocean commerce, but also all of her transmarine acquisitions. The same fate would befall the French export and import trade, and all of the French insular possessions, with the possible exception of Madagascar. France, however, would be in a better defensive position than Germany, because a large part of her colonial empire is continental, and shielded from invasion, and England has no land force avail-West Africa, Siam and Tonquin. The loss, however, of the French West Indies and of the islands in other parts of the globe, upon which France has relied for coaling stations, would be a sufficiently grave disaster. while the virtual annihilation of the French and German merchant navies, which have

How could the allies strike back at England? We do not believe that they would attempt to deal a blow at her commercial interests in China by a further and sweeping mutilation of the Middle Kingdom, for, by such an act, they would be likely to arouse the enmity of the United States, a thing which they must wish to avoid. There are two points, however, in which Eng and is vulnerable, and at which she might be assailed without affording any pretext for American intervention. We refer, of course. to Egypt and India, both of which counupon the subservience of Turkey, and a hands of the latter. Judge O'BRIEN.

economic catastrophe.

Valley. That a Bussian invasion of India would severely strain the resources of the Calcutta Government no military expert would dispute, especially at this time, when a large portion of the white troops has been withdrawn from the Anglo-Indian army for service in South Africa and cannot be replaced. As regards the success of such an invasion, much, of course, would depend upon the attitude of the Ameer of Afghanistan, of the Indian vassal States and of the subject populations. For the moment, there are no signs of disaffection in those quarters, and should this propitious state of things continue, the Anglo-Indian army, having the advantage of position, might be able to beat back the Russians. The Anglo-Indian forces, however, have not been pitted against white soldiers for upward of a century, and should they encounter one serious defeat, the whole fabric of British rule in India, which is built upon prestige, might topple. That the small British force in the Nile Valley could make head against a Franco-German army is certainly improbable; at all events, communication with India by way of the Suez Canal would be, for a considerable time

suspended. In the worst event for England, it seems evident that Russia and France would be the only gainers. The two powers last named might console themselves for the ruin of their commerce, the one with Egypt, the other with India. For Germany, there could be no compensation commensurate with the loss of her highly prized colonial possessions and her hard-won ocean trade. That is why we cannot believe that Kaiser WILHELM II. will yield to the clamor of his subjects and enter an anti-British coalition.

Religion in the Twentieth Century. Associate Justice BREWER of the United States Supreme Court, in an address in a Congregational church at Washington, last Sunday, quoted elsewhere, predicted that "the twentieth century will be noted "denominational rivalry and strife of the present century," he thinks, are to be succeeded by "Christian unity." This unity, he explains, is to be in spirit rather than in form-"a putting behind us as of little significance the minor differences of creed and doctrine" and "a keener and juster appreciation of the means by which alone humanity can become fit to enter the new Paradise which one day shall dawn on this earth.

Justice Brewer speaks of the "drawing closer together" of "the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism," as an indication of this approaching unity of religious sentiment: but is there practically any evidence of such drawing together? Intolerance is less than it was a century ago. Religious discussions have lost their old acrimony; now even believers and infidels can argue together amicably, as the very remarkable religious debate in THE Sun has proved so strikingly; but has the guif of separation between Catholicism and Protestantism been filled up, bridged over, or even narrowed? Where are the two less radical in their conflict in 1900 than they were in 1800?

The Church of Rome, surely, has neither abandoned nor in any degree lessened its claims; it still offers to Protestantism no possibility of unity with it, except on the rendering allegiance to the Papal supremacy. Within a very few years the Pope, by refusing to accept the validity of the Anglican orders, has practically pronounced the whole Church of England heretical. schismatic, and destitute of an Apostolic foundation for its ministry. The only terms Rome offers in the nineteenth century are the same as those it offered in the same in the twentieth century-unconditional surrender.

The present Pope, LEO XIII., is not one step closer to Protestantism in 1900 than was PIUS VII. in 1800. Nor is Protestantism in its spirit, distinctive features, its than it was then. The strongest Protestant tendency at present seems to be to an even wider separation than in the past, for the new school of Biblical criticism, now so powerful in Protestant theology, tends logically to the exclusion of all such supernatural authority as the Church of Rome asserts. Protestantism is growing more it is more insistent on the right of private judgment and more intolerant of the domination of Church authority. Meanwhile authority than it did in the days of the

ment is now further from it than ever. Justice Brewer speaks of "minor differences of creed and doctrine," "of little significance;" but there are no such differences between Rome and the Protestant world. The difference is deep and radical, full of great significance, and, as we have said, cannot be bridged over by any gush of sentiment. The two can never come together except by Protestants yielding and becoming Catholics or Catholics turning metrically and essentially opposing religious systems into harmony, without the and the twentieth century will not lessen

that impossibility by one whit.

An Anomalous State of Affairs. The Court of Appeals at Albany on Tuesday handed down a decision that Mr. able for the conquest of Algeria, Tunis, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, in his capacity as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was a bigger man than the State of New York. This is the English of it, stripped of embellishments. It is a very fortunate position for a New Yorker to occupy who has foresworn citizenship here and assumed a been fostered by subsidies, would be an legal residence in another State in order to avoid its duties and responsibilities in his own city. We do not raise the slightest question that the decision is not well founded. Rather do we share the shame that the Judges themselves must have felt,

as they filed in court, black-robed and dignified, and confessed their impotence. The penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of our State, and the various mixtures of them, are under the supervising control of either the State Board of Prisons or the State Board of Charities. The institutions in which the penal element predominates are in the hands tries may be reached by land. An anti- of the former board, while those chiefly British coalition could undoubtedly count of a charitable character are in the

through Asia Minor and Syria to the Nile | most equally divided Court of Appeals, declared that the Gerry Society "could more properly be classified as a house of detention than as a charitable institution," and hence was not subject to the inspection of the Board of Charities. But the result is, of course, that the society is not subject either to inspection as a house of detention, but only to the "visitation of the Supreme Court." What this "visitation" amounts to in practice may be gathered from the illustration of it which was exhibited last summer. Visitation was made upon the application of Mr. GERRY's own attorney, was conducted by such attorney and was absolutely ex parte in its nature.

The character and influence of Mr. GERRY have long been accurately diagnosed by those who have studied most thoroughly the charitable and corrective institutions of our State and who have the welfare of this work closest to their hearts. Whatever good he may have accomplished has been balanced by his arbitrary methods and love of tyrannical power. Indeed, with Mr. GERRY, the fad of charity has been changed into the fad of autocracy. His political affiliations have always been, we believe, with Tammany Hall, and he has certainly always stood very close to the chiefs of that organization; yet in some way he has exercised great influence in other and very different quarters. By the general force of "sweet charity," and by constant personal appeals, he has secured from the city authorities and from the members of the Legislature the passage of ordinance after ordinance and law after law which has secured to his society privileges, exemptions, immunities and authorities such as are granted to no other organization in the Empire State, and which have, in many ways, placed it above the reach of the law.

Mr. GERRY at the present time, for instance, has the power to go into any man's house and take from him his children, and, if he can prevail upon a Police Magistrate to commit these children to the care of his society, unless an appeal is taken within ten days, the children must rest there during their minority, or until such previous time as Mr. GERRY decides, subject to release by no court or other power in the State. Even in the case of an appeal the society has the right to keep the children until the litigation is ended, and the litigation may be taken to the highest court of the State. As the majority of parents whose children are taken are ignorant of the law and poor, the net result of the statutes is to fasten Mr. GERRY's grip on the children he takes so that it is not loosened. Time and time again have the Judges of our courts, with burning and mortified faces, been forced to construe the law in this way.

This state of affairs has become intolerable. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children should be stripped of these monstrous powers with which the wealth, persistence and cunning of an eccentric man have invested it. The laws relating to this society should be amended and, for the most part, repealed.

Coming of the Finns.

A most unusual emigration from Finland to the United States and Canada is expected this year. One steamship line has arranged to bring over 55,000 Finnish peasants. It is said that thousands of families will come here to engage in farming in the hope of bettering their condition and condition of yielding to its authority and especially with a view to escaping the new political conditions imposed upon Finland. eleven months ago, by the Russian Gov-

South Finland is in the same latitude as South Greenland. No other region so far north is so well tilled and so densely peopled. Its 2,500,000 inhabitants are a sturdy and industrious race, eleven-twelfths of them tilling the soil, and nearly all are the eighteenth centur; and they will be Lutherans in religious faith. Their history during the decade ending in 1898 was remarkable for progress and development, but last year was crowded with bitter dis-

appointment and calamity. A few figures will show the remarkable economic advance of the country. In 1882 very genius, any closer to Catholicism now the exports of Finland were valued at only \$17,000,000. By 1894 their value had increased to \$27,200,000 and the average for the two following years was \$32,000,000. Lumber and tar were formerly the chief articles exported, but these now include a great many horses, among the finest raised in the Empire, and large quantities of butter, potatoes, fish, woodpulp, and paper. rather than less distinctively Protestant: The Finnish Government supports thirteen schools for instruction in the best methods of farming.

In 1890 less than 200,000 natives of the Catholicism insists not less stoutly on that | Russian Empire were living in the United States: we are now told that over a fourth Reformation; it has shown no shadow of as many more will come to America during yielding. Individual Protestants, craving the present season from the small part of the such spiritual control, may pass over to | Empire embraced by Finland. The reasons the Church of Rome, but Protestantism in | for this extraordinary migration of Finns the exercise of its asserted private judg- are undoubtedly the change in their political condition and the distressing crop failure of last year. The Imperia! manifesto of Feb. 15 last practically annulled the Finnish Constitution in spite of the fact that when Czar ALEXANDER I. wrested the country from Sweden in 1809 he confirmed the Finns in the constitutional rights and each of his successors renewed the pledges he gave. It was a bolt from a clear sky when the Czar, last year, abolished Finnish into Protestants. You might as well try to autonomy by a stroke of the pen, reduced mix oil and water as to attempt to bring the Diet to the position of a parish council these two radically conflicting and dia- and made Finnish soldiers liable to serve outside their own country. Chagrin was added to dismay when he refused to receive complete surrender of the one to the other; the appeal signed in a fortnight by a half million of his Finnish subjects.

On the heels of this calamity, came a late, old spring and widespread floods that ruined a large part of the rye crop, the main oreadstuff of the country. Late last summer the people of the towns were raising money to relieve the distress of many thousands of peasants in the country districts. Famine was feared in the northern part of the settled area, but the country

sas spared this acute stage of suffering. These Lutheran peasants are intelligent, hard-working people and it would be a blessing if all emigrants from Europe were equally desirable. They will be welcome in this country, where their qualities will make them prosperous and useful.

An exclusively Government paper n differs from "exclusively Government coin" in that it depends wholly on the honesty and sagacity of the Legislature, who the our history shows, may be at times a pretty poor dependence.—Acw Fork Fimes.

Wherein does Government coin less depend on the honesty and sagacity of the Legislature than Government paper money? In 1834. Congress reduced the quantity of gold in the eagle, or \$10 gold piece, from 247% grains of pure gold, of which it had consisted ever since 789, to 232 grains of pure gold. In 1878 the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, passed a bill opening the mints the unlimited coinage of silver dol lars worth considerably less than gold. and it only escaped becoming a law by a est English poet since Swinburne. France-German force could be despatched | in writing the majority opinion of the al- | compromise, resulting in the enactment of the

Biss.d-Allison law. In 1890, again, the soalled Sherman act was passed, under which 54,000,000 ounces of silver were annually coined into dollars and added to the coin currency of the country. The operation of this act would have put us on a silver basis if it had not been stopped, as it was in 1893. Again, in 1896, the free coinage of silver was advocated by the Democratic party and very nearly carried the country. This year the same lasue will be made, and if a House of Representatives favorable to silver should be elected, a gold Senate will be as easily overcome as the silverite Senate was in 1893. The Times is ignorant of the financial history of the

The farmer is the mainstay of us all. - Boston We render all due respect to the farmer, but the bell; and the members once discovered that comparison of the work done by each individual

was odious and without profit.

The statement made yesterday in Milwaukee by the Hon. HENEY C. PAYNE to the effect that the Secretary of War, the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, is not a candidate for Vice-President may be accepted as authoritative. The personal sacrifice made by Mr. Roor in entering the War Department was so excepionally heavy that there is no room for question that, in sticking to his present post in preference to accepting a nomination for Vice-President, he has first at heart the public

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON of Chicago and the brown Fedora hat utters suave and sweet words in praise of Col. BEYAN, and prelicts triumph for him if everything and everybody are as they should be. How much faith young CARTER has in the toys with which he amuses the Colonel he shows by declining solemnly and almost sharply to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. He will choose a better year: and perhaps he will not be inconsolable when the Colonel is lugged off the field.

Secretary GAGE's communication to Congress explaining his recent deposits in national banks of Internal Revenue receipts and of the proceeds of the sale of the Custom House property in this city shows that in all respects he has complied with the law upon the subject and has in no respect violated it. He and his friends need make no further defence of his conduct.

RELIEF OF TEACHERS EIRST.

Administration Afterward, Says the President of the Teachers' Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is nfortunate that even in the matter of legislative relief for the teachers the same conflict of contending interests that was engendered by defects in the charter, and was responsible for the sufferings of the teachers, should again threaten to make them the victims. Contemplated legislation includes several bills that contain measures of practical relief. But the struggle over the passage of these measures in their entirety will only repeat the history of the past troubles, and embroil the teachers' interests in a strife of personal animosities, borough jealousies and administration differ-

The teachers ask that measures for their relief be considered apart from question school organization. All parties agree immediate relief should be granted. Ther immediate reliet should be granted. Then let all insure this by not making measures for this purpose depend upon the passage of bills that are sure to arouse opposition on account of administrative features dealing with the powers of school officials and school boards. Let the Legislature deal with teachers' salaries thist, school administration afterward. The one is immediate, the other should be approached in a cautious, deliberative and conciliatory spirit. Relieve the present strain on teachers' minds, and at once benefit the school administration could do in years.

W. L. ETTINGER,
President New York City Teachers' Assn. New York, Jan. 10.

Solomon's Mines.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Reading your article in to-day's Sun about the discovery of King Solomon's mines by Dr. Peters, the doctor may have come across some of the old workings in the Fura d'strict; but the ancient workings of Solomon's nines are scattered all through the northeast of Mashonaland, being mostly around the Sinoia Cave, wherein is the wonderful lake, which is situated in the Sinoia Mountain range.

This range extends for a great distance along the banks of the M'Kwadsi River and terminates in the

whom the doctor has reference to, was

acombe, whom the description of the last chiefs to show the white fag in the ent Mashonaland rebellion. The tribe is support to be half Arab and half Zulu. Extensive id washing is den also by the M'Kuri Kuri tribe the M'Kwadsi River, perhaps more so than on Miora River. Igue you a short account merely show you that the ancient workings have been indeed to be the work of the short account merely show you that the ancient workings have been indepal noines of King Solomon must have been in a Sinois Mountains, ear fitteen months' patrolling in norpal mines of King Solomon must have been in Sinois Mountains, near the cave. This is given I have seen it in my fifteen months' patrolling to BROOKLYN, Jan. 8.

Stage Benefits for the Wounded.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL! The threm an English actress to divide the proceeds of a performance to be given at one of our prominent hotels formance to be given at one or our prominent notels, between the British and American sufferers from the wars should be and undoubtedly is repudated by every good American. There is a big difference between the "absent minded begyar" and the American soldier. Incle Sam can and does and will always take care of his own, and when he canlo it we have plenty of pure American mothe sisters who will.

J. H. S.
W YORK, Jan. 9.

Cleanest American Cities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What can be the purpose of "Drummer's" letter in your issue of the attacking the cleanliness of the streets of St. ul and Minneapolis? For fifteen years I travelled id Minneapolis? For affect years I staveller, it States from ocean to ocean, from the Gulf itoba, from the City of Mexice to Aroostook, lorida to Puget Sound and have yet to see a clean as St. Paul and Minneapolis. I have month, and often, in Minneapolis and the imm is fixed that it is, morally and physically, ne of the cleanest big towns in America. South Orange, N. J., Jan. 7. SALESMAN.

Ship Subsidies in All Countries. From the Boston Journa!

The French ship subsidy system, which our own privileges they had before enjoyed, and | Frye bill resembles in a general way, is being extended and strengthened by the French Legislatu A measure now before the Chamber of Deputies provides what is known as an outfit bounty for nex French merchant vessels, and stipulates that, in order to be eligible to this protection, the ships must be built in France. So the French Government proposes to follow Germany toward an abandonment of the "free ship" policy. Several years ago the German authorities restricted

> their mail subsidies to home-built steamers. A year ago Norway, the last stronghold of the 'free ship" idea in Europe, capitulated by granting unties to native shipyards. So it may now be said that not one of the maritime countries of the world continues to adhere to the "free ship" principle. Nearly all of them have given it an exhaustive trial, and have found it a delusion and snare. In fact, it was after following the "free ship" ides faithfully for many years that France and Italy turned to subsidies and bounties to save their mer chant fleets from vanishing off the face of the ocean.

Marriage Stopped by Injunction From the Chicago Record

GLENWOOD, Ia. Jan. 7 .- An injunction forbidding persons from using a marriage license is the latest thing in a legal line to develop itself in the Mills ounty courts.

Hugh Babbitt is a farmer living near Straken, in the southeast part of the county. Pearl Babbitt, aged 15, is his daughter. Leslie Shay wooed the young woman and they determined to get married. Mr. Babbitt was opposed on account of the tender years of his daughter. The couple defied paternal ishes, and, going to Sidney, in Fremont county, se cured a license to wed. Mr. Babbitt had kept a close atch on the couple and no sooner had the license been secured than he proceeded to Rock Oak, where Judge Smith was holding court, and procured an injunction restraining young Shay from making use of the permit. Should Cupid play any further pranks the girl's sweetheart may be hauled up for contempt of court.

"Greatest Poet Since Swinburne.

From the Independent. In his own little clan it is quite legitimate to put forth the claim that Mr. Rober: Bridges is the great-

THE OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

tance from Gen. Buller in Natal, small details of movements elsewhere are coming in Gen. Gatacre made a reconnoissance toward Stormberg on a report that it had been evacuated by the Boers, but on approaching their positions found them held in force, which he returned to Sterkstroom. Dordrecht is said now to be held by a force entirely composed of insurgent Colonial Afrikanders, the Free State commandos round which they had gathered having gone to join either the forces at Stormberg or Colesberg. This is an important feature of the situation, and confirms the reports that escaped the censorship stating that the insurgent Colonists were taking the field and displaying considerable activity. Gen. French appears to be making little progress at Colesberg and is reported to have had a skirmish with the Boers in which an officer and some troopers were wounded. A Cape Town report is to the effect that Magersfontein has been evacuated by the Boers who were said to be sending resuforcements to Colesberg. but there seems to be no warrant for it. Gen. Methuen is also stated to be constructing a tramway from one end of his defences to the other. If this is so it will be for the purpose of moving guns and troops rapidly from one point to another, but except as against attacks from the Boers, which are not likely to e made on the front in his case, the utility of this work is not very evident. He is also engaged cutting away the brush and clearing the farm buildings between his own and the

The only intelligence from Ladysmith since Saturday up to Tuesday is that three officers and nineteen men had died of fever, but so far nothing is given out as to the casualties in the last fighting, though Gen. Buller goes to the trouble of confuting an alleged report of the Boer losses which are made ridiculously small. But there is another matter on which absolute silence is maintained, and that is the extent to which the horse sickness is ravaging among the animals with the British army south of the Tugela. It is some weeks since glanders and the rinderpest were said to be causing great losses of horses, and there is certainly some such cause at work to prevent more active operations on the part of Gen. Buller than he has appeared disposed to undertake since his repulse at Colenso three weeks ago. The calls that are being made upon India to supply horses, prove that both the cavalry and artillery, as well as the transport service, is in urgent need of animals; which would explain the inadequate efforts nade to reach Ladysmith. It is this question of transport that is going

to be the gravest which the British will have to face, and that may be decisive of the campaign ; particularly as this and next month are the two worst in the season for the horse sickness. While a good deal of criticism is being wasted on the strategy and tactics of the Generals, no one seems to have pointed out the gross neglect of the transport service in the British Army as one of the main causes of its present troubles, the very worst service perhaps, except the Turkish, in any army in the world. Two army corps, on paper, were said to be always ready to embark for foreign service quicker than the shipping could be provided for them, but in no case during the past fifty years has a British army gone into the field with an adequate transport service. It always had to be improvised at the last moment at enormous cost, was invariably inefficient, and generally failed at a critical moment. The British Army has so long been organized merely as a parade army, that it has broken down in the most flagrant manner when subjected to the stern test of real war. The fault, however, is not in the men of to-day at its head, whatever their shortcomings may be, and they are not a few, but in the system sanctioned by Parliament under which one of the most incompetent chiefs it has almost he was a relative of the Sovereign. It is to the complaisance of the leaders of both political | twenty minutes over 2.000 troops were landed. parties in the past that the sufferings and privations of the soldiers, and to no small extent the failure of the Generals, is due to-day; and no amount of apology, such as Mr. A. J. Balfour is reported to have indulged in yesterday

A London Home.

at Manchester, can alter that fact.

A sidelight was thrown at an inquest at West-minster on the overcrowding which exists in slums in the neighborhood. The subject of in-quiry was a child which had died of pneumonia in a common leighter thouse where father quiry was a child which had died of pneumonia in a common lodging-house where father, mother and child had all occupied one cubicle. The father and mother had entered married life three years ago and never had any furniture—not even a bed. This, however, is not an isolated case in Westminster, for according to the Coroner's officer there are thirty or forty couples in the district in this predicament. Coroner Troutbeck said one could not imagine anything more reckless than the way in which these two people had started life—no nome, no furniture. It was not surprising that the child had died. It had had no real chance to exist.

Joubert's Pamphlet on the Transvaal.

A little pamphlet, just printed in Wiesbaden, is likely to be widely read. It was written by Gen. oubert, the commander of the Transvasi army, about the time the war began, and is addressed to 'The Queen of England." It is entitled: "Transvasi Die Leidensgeschichte der Niederdeutschen Kap-Ansiedler unter Englischer Herrschaft." (Transvaal. The Sorrowful Ristory of the Dutch Cape Settlers Under English Rule. The old Boer soldier gives the history of the long conflict between the races in South Africa, as his people view it. He says that for more han two generations the Boers were driven by British tyranny to abandon the homes they had made in Cape Colony and to take refuge in the wilderness among hostile natives who killed many of them, including women and children; and when they had subdued the natives and made new homes and were free and happy once more they were again pursued by the British and driven farther affeld across the Vaal, where they once more had to meet and overcome all the hardships and perils of pioneer life. Still the British pursue them, and in the evening of his life he is again compelled to take up arms in defence of

British Humiliation and Prayer.

the freedom of his Fatherland.

From the London Guardian. The gravest objection to the appointment, br authority, of a national day of "humiliation and prayer" is contained in a reminder that such days, at the time of the Crimean and Indian wars, merely anticipated the Bank Holidays of later date, with their concomitants of railway excursions, crowded public houses, and the rest of it. To close the public houses altogether on the appointed day, as they do in America on the day of a Presidential election would possibly require an Act of Parliament, and one does not like to think of the sort of talk that would be let loose in debate on such a subject. One thing is the boggling of certain minds over the word "humiliation." One writer, a clergyman. and not the first comer. says in effect-"We have done nothing to be ashamed of, and why should we humble ourselves?" Yet at morning and even ing prayers we regularly and most justly acknowledge ourselves to be miserable offenders. people are nervous about prayers for victory from tenderness of conscience as to the supposed in plication of such a prayer that our cause is a just one and its presumed arrogance. But again, we constantly pray that the Queen may be strengthened to vanquish and overcome all her enemies and assuredly the compilers of the Prayer-book had no thought of asserting that the Sovereign must always be in the right in a quarrel. The prayer takes the human form of a special petition, for which there are countless spiritual precedents; but behind the prayers there is always the mental reservation that God alone knows the justice of our petition

whether it is for our good that it should be granted. A New Gallery in Paris-Moreau. From the Magazine of Art.

Fre long Paris will possess another picture gallery. with a collection of no little interest, since it is en tirely devoted to the works of one of our greatest contemporary artists. Gustave Morean, the painter, who died about two years ago, bequeathed to his native city the house in which he lived, and in which are collected about eight thousand paintings, watercolor drawings and

studies by him. The house is 14 Rue de la Roche

RELIGION IN THE TWENTIETH CEN-

While we are still without news of im Views and Predictions of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

From the Washington Post. Associate Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, spoke last night in the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church. His subject was "The Twentieth Century From Another Viewpoint." A large audience lis-

tened to the scholarly discourse. "In these closing hours of the nineteenth century many are speculating as to the twentieth," said Justice Brewer. "It is the theme of many a discourse. On every hand we hear prophecies of greatness and glory or of disaster and gloom.

"The future is a sealed book, whose myster les no man can read with the assurance which comes of after events. The era of prophecy has passed. And yet the lamp of the past casts some light into the future. We may discern the signs of the times. We may perceive the trend of human events. And first I predict that the twentieth century will be noted for greater unity in Christian life. The present century has been one of denominational rivalry and strife. The next will be one of Christian unity. It is not unworthy of notice that the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism, are drawing closer together. The prelates and members of the two churches do not hesitate to affiliate in a thousand forms of labor.

"The time is past when the Protestant should

"The time is past when the Protestant should look back upon the horrors of the Inquisition, and denounce Roman Catholicism on account thereof, or the Catholic, on the other hand, to look back at the burning of the witches, or the persecution of the Quakers, and denounce Protestantism therefor, but each should shake hands and join in a common effort to further the cause of a common Master.

"Again I predict that the coming century will be noted for greater economy in Christian work. Consolidation has become one of the significant lacts of commercial enterprise. There is in this, if nothing else, a means of greater economy. The nations are feeling the soirit. The small States are consolidating into large ones. Russia, France and England are reaching out the grasping hand to appropriate to them-elves territory all over the world; and if this continues along the same line, it is not unreasonable to expect that the coming century will see the world with but half a dozen, or such a matter, of great nations, within whose territory and subject to whose dominion are all the races and peoples of the earth. We must learn to do business as the business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.

"Again, I think the twentieth century will develop a clearer recognition of what religion is, and bow its growth can be most surely pro-

business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.

"Again, I think the twentieth century will develop a clearer recognition of what religion is,
and how its growth can be most surely promoted. Whether evolution be in all respects
scentifically true, it is true that civilization is
progressive. Humanity has been steadily
through the centuries moving onward from
barbarism to the present heights of civilization. No century has witnessed such advance
as the present Looking backward on the
progress of thristianity, we notice two marked
features. One is the struggle about creeds.

"Taking the declaration that he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth
not is condemned already, the necessity of belief and what to believe has been among the
great thoughts of the eighteen centuries. Asa
man thinketh, so is he. Creeds have their
place and value. The clearer, the stronger,
and the more profound one's convictions the
more earnest and zealous he is apt to be. But
something more than creed is essential to
religion. It is not a question of intellectual
advancement so much as one of moral growth.
So religion that spends itself in creeds, and
does not ripen into character and the richness
of a pure and lovely life is like a barren fig
tree—covered with leaves, but fruitless.

"So I look, in the coming century, to see not
merely a clearer conception of the fundamental
truths—a putting behind us as of little significance the minor differences of creed and doctrine—but also a keener and more just appreciation of the means by which alone humanity
can become fit to enter the new Paradise which
one day shall dawn upon the earth."

Notes by a Naval Officer in the Philippines.

Notes by a Naval Officer in the Philippines This note from an officer on the Oregon, on interesting operations in Luzon, has been re-

ceived by a friend in this city: DEAR --- :- We have just arrived here from

Lingayen Gulf, where we were present during some

very stirring incidents. The landing of Gen. Wheaton's forces on Nov. Thirteenth Infantry, Thirty-third Volunteer Infan try and a battery of Sixth Artillery) at San Fabian, ever had was allowed to remain for a long near Dagupan, was a most creditable performance series of years at the head of the Army, because and illustrates what real cooperation between the army and navy means. In two hours and The navy had charge entirely of all debarkation and landing of troops, horses, mules, baggage, wagons artillery and stores. It was simply beautiful to see horses and mules brought ashore with harness and ragons waiting, and with 200 Chinese coolies ready to land stores. The first three or four days there was some hot fighting and on Nov. 11, 1,000 Filipinos stood in their trenches against a charge of the Thirty-third, which is made up of Texas an homa men. Poor John A. Logan, Jr., was killed in the charge. He had no business at the head of his

battalion, but he died the greatest death, and one can only envy him. I accompanied the Thirteenth Infantry on a trip north. They took the beach road and I went in a steam launch with a 1-pounder, towing a sailing launch with a 14-pounder d-inch field piece in the bow. We went ahead and shelled the beach and trenches. We took Santo Tomas at 4 P. M. after a fourteen miles' march. I took the wounded in our sailing launch. It was absolute cooperation and very pleasant. At Santo Tomas I got some Indepenlencias, and I enclose a copy which, from its allu-

sions to Mr Bryan, makes it very interesting. On Nov. 14 a squad of thirteen cavalrymen came into San Fabian from Gen. Young's column. Por pure gall it was great. They came seventy miles through the heart of the enemy's country and re po ted they only lost three men. Two days later the three nien rode in. They had stopped to finish a sorap and had come on after the others. Gen. Lawton rode in on the 18th, Dagupan was

occupied on the 19th. Gen. Young has, however, easily carried off the honors. His scouts are now in pursuit of Aguina'd o's sacred person, which is now hard pressed and fleeing north with a handful of followers. His baggage train was captured and with the press and type of the Independencia. Thus ends Againaldo's official newspaper and the one I enclose is therefore a valuable souvenir.

While in Lingayen Gulf or near there we picked up the Charleston's sailing launch. All this is months old when you get this letter, but I want simply to say that there has been nothing finer than the retreat from the Charleston. Striking at 5:80 A. M. twenty five miles from land they executed "Army and Navy for distant service" and landed in what was supposedly the enemy's country with two field pieces and a perfectly organized naval brigade. They did not lose a man, and the discipline was admirable It was worth while to lose the Charleston to show what stuff her crew was made of. Very respectfully

U. S. S. OREGON, MANILA. P. I., Nov. 21, 1828. The copy of the Independencia referred to re-prints with satisfaction one of Bryan's speeches

"No Good ter de Country." From Collier's Week'y.

on imperialism.

all dat I had!

Seven sons

Dey tells me I don't mount ter nuttin', I knows dat I gray en I of' En somehow my j'ints is techous, en shake w'en d win' blowin' col'.

"In de way!"-so der say-se der tells me: der allus a-treatin' me bad; give it all dat I had! Seven sons

Wid guv mint guns. Gone whar' de bugles blow En some still fightin' de battles. En some whar' de wil' grass grow

Dey gone to de war 'gin de Spaniels-what time des wuz takin' on so; My prop en my stay, dey went marchin' away, en 'twuz me dat fust tol' 'um ter go! eyes wuz rainy dat mawnin'; but de heart what wuz in me wuz glad: des ain't no good ter de country, but I done give i

Wid guv'mint guns, Gone whar' de bugles blow; En some still fightin' de battles, En some whar' the wil' grass grow some day de wars'll be over, en de boye'll com

home fum de fight; En I reckon dey'll say w'en dey marchin' dis way: "De ol' man done lef' us 'Good-night!" But I hopes sence dey fit for de ol' flag-dey'll

think er me den en be glad; wuzn't no good ter de country, but give it des all dat he had! Seven sons

Wid guy'mint guns Gone whar' de bugles blow. En some still fi.htin' de battles, En some whar' the wil' grass grow

CANADA.

Impending Defeat of Sir Wilfrid Lauries MONTREAL, Jan. 10 .- It is reported here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will dissolve Parliament after the session soon to be held and appeal to the electorate for a new lease of power. The fuil term of the present Parliament does not expire until July, 1901. Sir Wiltrid Laurier's political ship is sinking, and he fully realizes it, and that further delay in appealing to the country will only make his collapse more certain and overwhelming. His most ardent supporters privately admit that he will be snowed under whenever he appeals to the people. 'The result of the late election for members of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba, clearly indicates the trend of public sentiment. In the previous Parliament of Manitoba in a House of forty-three members, there were only six Conservatives, whereas in the newly elected Parliament there are twenty-seven Conserva-

tives and sixteen Liberals.
At the present time Sir Wilfrid is entirely dependent for his majority in the Commons upon his supporters from the Province of Quebec. He has lost his following in that Province. first, because to gain the support of the ultra Protestants of Ontario he forced a settlement of the Manitoba school question, as demanded by them, and sacrificed the French Roman Catholics. Secondly, because he took into his Cabinet a renegade Tory in the person of Mr. Israel J. Tarte. Thirdly, because he accepted knighthood. Fourthly, because he made an absurd demand for a port on the Lynn Canal, and by so doing lost the greatest boon to the producers of Canada. which he had a reasonable hope of securing for them, namely, a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. He fell into the trap which Si Charles Tupper set for him, and dropped the substance for the shadow, and must now suffer for his folly. He was entrusted with power by the Canadian electors for the express purpose of securing reciprocity. Fifthly, because he has sent troops to South Africa to fight Great Britain's unholy battle against the Boers, and has thereby established a precedent which will involve Canada in all the wars in which Great Britain

may become engaged. If Great Britain cannot contend alone with the two little republies in South Africa. what can she do if involved in war with one of the great powers of the world? In the event of war with the United States, Canadians must fight for Great Britain against more than a million of their sons and daughters; and, in addition. give the great republic just cause for their subjugation and the foreible annexation o Canada to the United States. Finally, Sir Wilfrid's fiscal policy, which was intended to reduce imports from the United States and increase imports from Great Britain, has proved a failure. The imports into Canada from the United States have increased far more rapidly than those from Great Britain.

For Sir Wilfrid to be rejected by the electors of his native province will be most humiliating and painful, and he must admit that it will no be unjust; when he falls, as fall he will, the true Liberals of Canada will again feel free to advocate continental union.

FUNDS FOR BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN. Concerted Movement to Raise Money in New England-Stamford Raises 85.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.-The managers of W. J. Bryan's campaign are making desperate efforts to boom their candidate among the New England Democrats, and well-known leaders have received letters from the West asking them to help the cause along. The great need of the Bryan managers is campaign funds, and they propose to raise them by one-dollar subscriptions from Democrats all over the country to be used to nominate and elect the Nebraskan orator. Acting under the instructions received from headquarters of the Connecticut Democratic League, meetings were called in every town in the State for last Monday night-Jackson Day-with the hope that the memory of "Old Hickory" would stir every good Demoerat with such enthusiasm that the subscription would be liberal. Fairly well-attended meetings were held in some cities and towns. but it was evident that Bryan had lost strength in Connecticut since the last election judging from the amount of the subscriptions pledged. The meeting in Stamford, which was typical of almost all that were held, was presided over by Homer S. Cummings. Sam Fessenden's law partner and son-in-law of Commodore James D. Smith. Mr. Cummings seemed out of place, shouting for 18 to 1 dollars, but he cleverly appeared to believe all he said. He read the call of the League, which said:

of the League, which said:

It has been agreed that in every town, in every county in the State, upon the same date, a meeting shall be called of those who are faithful and loyal Democrats. At these meetings a collector shall be appointed, and as many personnel. sons as possible induced to sign subscri

collector shall be appointed, and as many persons as possible induced to sign subscription blanks promising to pay to the treasurer of the League, through the local collector, \$1 a month from now on until next November. It shall be the duty of the collector to collect each month the subscription money and forward it to Alexander Troup, treasurer, New Haven, together with a list of the individual subscribers, which list shall be carefully preserved by the League as a veritable roil of honor.

Mr. Cummings said, that a majority of the people believed that W. J. Bryan would now be President had not the national fund of the Democratic party become exhausted two months before election. All the powerful corporations and rich men had gone over to the Republican party, so the Democratic party could not look to them.

Colen A. Carter, Sam Fessenden's other law partner, a gold Democrat, was present and had several discussions with his colleague in the law business which seemed pretty caustic. He didn't approve of the way of raising funds to nominate a particular candidate, but when the time came to raise funds he would be ready to put up his dollars. He said he was not going to send it to New Haven to Mr. Troup.

The subscription at the Stamford meeting amounted to \$5.

The subscription at the Stamford meeting amounted to \$5. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Greece has followed Italy's example in forbidding the exportation of antiquities. Notice has been served on foreign governments and learned societies. A Bath parson, the Rev. Valentine Rowe, who has

fore taking orders was a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, has thrown up his cure to enter the military service again. London's Anthony Comstocks have raided the "University Prese" for books by Havelock Ellis and Dr. Fere, the head of the Paris Bicêtre Hospital,

which they assert are intended to corrupt morals. A curious bicycle fatality is reported from Wernigerode in the Hartz mountains. A lawyer going to business on his wheel felt a catch in his neck after jouncing over a gutter, but paid no attention to it till he got home at night. He died two days after and the autopsy showed that he had twisted the

Birds can be colored, according to Dr. Sauermann in Austrian, by supplying them with food dyed with aniline. He obtained p geons of a beautiful red with methyltrabromofluorescine, and others of a fine blue with methyl violet, which is a mixture of the hydrochlorides of pentamethylpararosaniline and hexamethylpararosaniline. Canaries can be clad

A magnificent gift, amounting to 5,275,000 france in value, has been received by the University of France from M. Raphael Bischoffsheim, a Deputy and a member of the Institute. It consists of the Observatory of Nice, with eighty-six acres of land, two auxiliary observatories, with their instruments, and the library, and, further, 2,500,000 francs in

cash for the maintenance of the observatory. There is a complete failure of the olive crop in Southern Italy and in Sicily this year, owing to the ravages of the oil fly, which appeared in unusual numbers on account of the prolonged drought of last summer and fall. The loss to the provinces of Bari and Lecce alone is estimated at 60,000,000 lire or \$12,000,000. There will be a corresponding scarcity of oil, of course. The country people are having their eyes opened to the consequences of

their wholesale destruction of insect-dev. ring song birds. Camillo Antona Traversi, the dramatist and literary sistorian, who is a leader among the younger writers of Italy, has been condemned to eight years imprisonment at Bologna for forgery. He was deep in debt and signed the name of the young Duke Sforza-Cesarini, who had been his pupil, to a mortgage for 80,000 lire with which he hoped to put of his creditors. The judgment was given in his absence, as he had fled to Paris. Until recently Antona Traerst was a professor in the University of Rome. He has written books on Ugo Foscolo and Leopardi and

several successful plays.